

## NOW THE FIGHT FOR DOLLAR GAS.

Journal's Efforts for the Taxpayers Already Give Promise of Success.

Assemblyman Gledhill Writes That He Will Introduce Such a Measure.

Other Legislators Declare Themselves Heartily in Favor of the Reduction in Price.

ANOTHER VICTORY SEEMS ASSURED

Journal Resumes the Fight Now That Its Injunction Has Prevented the Giving Away of the \$10,000,000 Fuel Gas Franchise.

I beg to state that during the past few weeks I have been at work drafting a bill which enacts that in cities having a certain population no gas company will be permitted to charge more than \$1 per thousand cubic feet of gas. I shall introduce my bill on the first day of the session of the new Legislature.

I have carefully investigated the different conditions which should be considered before I concluded to introduce this bill, and so far as my investigations have gone, they have led me to the belief that at \$1 per thousand cubic feet of gas, a liberal profit will still result to the gas companies in cities of certain size.

You are, of course, aware that the price of \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet has prevailed in this city for many years, and that since the establishment of the price the output of the different gas companies has enormously increased. On the other hand, during the past few years, the price of coal has been less, and other factors which enter into the manufacture of gas have also tended to permit the gas companies to make their product at a considerably reduced expense.

I am convinced of the justice of dollar gas, both to the public and to the gas companies, and I shall use my utmost endeavors to have my bill become a law as speedily as possible. I believe that the recent agreements of the gas companies in this city, and the above facts, when brought to the attention of the Legislature, will promptly induce it to give my bill its hearty and unqualified support.

WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL.

The day should not be far distant when New York will have dollar gas—that is, really worth one dollar per thousand cubic feet; not the cheap fuel variety, filled with impurities, but illuminating gas of good quality.

The Journal has just won one gas fight for the taxpayers, but it has not forgotten its other contest, to obtain for the city illuminating gas for one dollar. The Journal's injunction, granted by Judge Pryor, resulted in the defeat of the Consumers' Fuel Gas Company in its attempt to obtain a \$10,000,000 franchise for a few thousands. The Aldermen were induced to withdraw the measure.

The Journal now promptly resumes the other fight, to secure dollar gas for the taxpayers. Other cities are getting illuminating gas as low as seventy-five cents a thousand feet. Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia have dollar gas.

### The Journal's Question.

The Journal has asked members of the Legislature the following question:

In your opinion will the Legislature pass an act to give New York dollar gas, which is the price paid in Boston? Would you favor such a measure?

Among the replies received is the one from William H. Gledhill, in which it appears that the Journal's efforts have already borne fruit, and the dollar gas fight will be begun at the opening of the Legislature. The following replies indicate favorable action on the part of the lawmakers.

Thomas F. Donnelly—It is impossible to say what the Legislature will do in relation to the price of gas in New York City. I am in favor of passing a bill reducing the price of gas to \$1 per thousand, especially as it seems that the gas companies are about to eliminate competition by the formation of a new trust.

George W. Brush—I believe in the people receiving from the corporations which they create the best and cheapest service possible. I must judge every measure on its merits after mature consideration.

### Heartily in Favor.

Jacob A. Cantor—I do not believe that the Legislature will be permitted to pass a bill reducing the price of gas unless determined efforts and an overwhelming public sentiment compel it. The Democratic members, in my judgment, will support such a measure, while I shall be only too happy to fight for it.

Frank A. Dudley—I am in favor of putting all gas companies under the control of a commission, with powers substantially the same as those which Massachusetts Commissioners possess. I am opposed to special legislation.

Charles L. Gay—I am heartily in favor of one dollar gas for Greater New York, and hope such a measure will be introduced this session.

Philip W. Reinhard—I cannot speak for the Legislature. I would.

J. A. Dempsey—It is too early to venture an opinion on the attitude of the next Legislature.

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## SHARKEY GETS THE \$10,000 PURSE.

Judge Sanderson Dissolves the Injunction, and the Bank Must Pay.

Decides That the Court Cannot Recognize an Unlawful Prize Fight.

Says That Boxing and Fighting Are Synonymous Terms, and All Parties Are Indictable.

POLICE WILL NOW TAKE ACTION.

And Every One Concerned in the Case, Both Directly and Indirectly, May Be Arrested for Breaking the Law.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—The Superior Court has dissolved the injunction restraining the Anglo-Californian Bank from paying Sharkey the \$10,000 awarded him by Referee Wyatt Karp as the result of the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight. The bank will now pay the money. Judge Sanderson based his decision on the ground that the prize fight was unlawful and could not be recognized by the court.

In asking for dissolution of the injunction, General Barnes, counsel for Sharkey, said:

"This is a proceeding that this court ought not entertain a moment longer.

"If the police supervisors and other officials are willing to wink at the infraction of the law, I respectfully suggest that this is one of the cases which the law does not recognize. I hold that when professional pugilists fight for \$10,000 the civil side of the Superior Court will not attempt to interfere with the fight. I therefore ask Your Honor to dissolve the injunction and dismiss these proceedings."

"I may as well dispose of this matter now as at any other time," remarked Judge Sanderson. "The injunction was issued here probably on the statement that this was a physical contest which was permitted by law and given the sanction of law."

"They have called this a boxing match, and state that the Superiors have licensed a boxing match in this city. If the gentleman will take the trouble to look into the dictionary and legal lexicons they will find that to box is to fight—that the terms boxing and fighting are synonymous. The consequence is that this exhibition, whatever it may be called, entertainment or tournament, as counsel call it, is a fight, which the Superiors have sought to legalize."

"In my opinion, under the statute, standing as it does now, they can no more legalize a fight in this city than they can legalize a duel, and this is simply an instance of an attempt under the ordinance to disobey the law."

"There is no doubt in my mind that these men were fighting, must have been fighting, if the complaint is true, for if they were boxing they were fighting. They were committing an offense against the law, and it is elementary law, and no lawyer will challenge it, that no court, either of law or equity, will take cognizance of a suit of this character, the moment it is challenged."

"There is no question in my mind that the parties to this engagement, or exhibition, or whatever you call it (the complaint calls it a boxing contest), are indictable under the law, and that the people who witnessed it are amenable to the law as lawbreakers."

"I understand that these exhibitions are given because the people and the police wink at them. But no court will recognize any such proceeding, and there is no doubt in my mind that this injunction should have been dissolved, and it would have been dissolved if the motion had been made immediately upon the heels of its being issued, as the Court, in fact, expected."

The order to dissolve the injunction will be granted.

General Barnes—How about the motion to dismiss the complaint?

The Court—Yes, the complaint should be stricken from the files.

As soon as the decision was rendered, Fitzsimmons and Major Sullivan, who had dropped in during the proceedings, slipped out of the courtroom. Attorney Kowalsky, who lodged a few moments, appeared a bit crestfallen.

"What are you going to do now?" was asked.

"I don't see what there is to do," responded the attorney, in a way which indicated that the sponge had been thrown up by the referee.

The police and District Attorney will bring the subject before the Grand Jury in an effort to have everybody concerned indicted for prize fighting.

HONEST LAWYER'S GIFT.

Hands to the Owner Alleged Stolen Money That His Acquitted Client Gave Him as a Fee.

Thomas Boyle, recently a sojourner in a hotel at No. 61 South street, was a happy man when he left Judge Cowling's court yesterday. The criminal court in this case had practically been converted into a civil court, and an honest lawyer had turned over to him the money which, it was claimed, had been stolen by the defendant.

Boyle testified that on December 6, while in a wash room in the hotel, Jeremiah Connors, of No. 75 Roosevelt street, had taken the money from his pocket. Connors, who he explained to his counsel, James W. McLaughlin, that this was all he had, and asked him to take it as his fee for securing his acquittal. Lawyer McLaughlin accepted the proffered money and, leaving over to where the complainant sat, handed him the bill.

"This really belongs to you," he said, "and you probably need it more than I do."

Judge Cowling had viewed this transaction with evident pleasure. He said:

"This goes to show that there are honest attorneys in the criminal justice, despite some sweeping allegations recently made."

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## WHAT GOVERNORS SAY ON CUBA'S CAUSE.

Opinions of the Executives of the Various States in Response to the Questions Asked by the New York Journal.

WITH a view of testing the general sentiment on Cuban affairs, the New York Journal yesterday instructed its correspondents to submit to the Governors of the various States the following questions:

First—Do you favor on the part of the United States such interference in the Cuban revolution, by recognition or the giving of material aid, as would promote the war for independence?

Second—How many volunteers would your State probably furnish for the sea and land forces respectively, in case of war with a foreign power?

It was impossible to obtain expressions from all the States by reason of the effect of the storm on the telegraphic systems. Several of the Executives diplomatically declined to discuss the situation, and others favored the policy of waiting which has been followed by the present Administration.

The majority of those who responded strongly favor interference by the United States on behalf of the insurgents.

The following table shows, from the answers to the second question, what minimum force can be supplied at short notice by these States:

From	Florida	25,000 men
"	South Carolina	10,000 "
"	Oklahoma	9,000 "
"	Nebraska	1,200 "
"	Nevada	5,000 "
"	Utah	3,000 "
"	Wisconsin	2,800 "
"	Indiana	10,000 "
"	California	5,000 "
"	Montana	2,000 "
"	New Mexico	5,000 "
"	Virginia	3,500 "

The replies received to the Journal's questions are as follows:

### GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, OF INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.

Editor New York Journal:

I am absolutely in favor of recognizing the independence of Cuba at once. I do not think it would be necessary to take any steps to force the independence of Cuba.

"I may as well dispose of this matter now as at any other time," remarked Judge Sanderson. "The injunction was issued here probably on the statement that this was a physical contest which was permitted by law and given the sanction of law."

"They have called this a boxing match, and state that the Superiors have licensed a boxing match in this city. If the gentleman will take the trouble to look into the dictionary and legal lexicons they will find that to box is to fight—that the terms boxing and fighting are synonymous. The consequence is that this exhibition, whatever it may be called, entertainment or tournament, as counsel call it, is a fight, which the Superiors have sought to legalize."

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"There is no question in my mind that the parties to this engagement, or exhibition, or whatever you call it (the complaint calls it a boxing contest), are indictable under the law, and that the people who witnessed it are amenable to the law as lawbreakers."

"I understand that these exhibitions are given because the people and the police wink at them. But no court will recognize any such proceeding, and there is no doubt in my mind that this injunction should have been dissolved, and it would have been dissolved if the motion had been made immediately upon the heels of its being issued, as the Court, in fact, expected."

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### GOVERNOR MORRILL, OF KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 17.

Editor New York Journal:

My sympathies are entirely with the Cubans in their struggle for independence. The Government of the United States ought to render every assistance possible consistent with our treaties with Spain and international law.

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## MRS. DRAYTON IS A BRITON'S BRIDE.

William Astor's Daughter Married to George Haig in London.

Only a Few Friends Present at the Ceremony in St. Columba's Church.

Quiet Wedding Breakfast Served at the Bride's Beautiful Residence in Mayfair.

OFF AT ONCE FOR THE CONTINENT.

Bridegroom Is a Rich Whiskey Merchant in London, and Mrs. Haig Is the Divorced Wife of J. Coleman Drayton.

London, Dec. 17.—Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, daughter of the late William Astor, was married in St. Columba's Church this

## IS IT POSSIBLE MACEO IS ALIVE?

Belief Growing in Havana That the Cuban Leader Is Yet Unharmed.

A Mysterious Body Kept at Weyler's Palace Has Added to the Doubt.

It Is Now Asserted That Maceo Is the Head of Five Thousand Men in Matanzas Province.

GREAT REJOICING AT KEY WEST.

Cubans and Americans Shout "Live Maceo" and "Death to Weyler"—It May Have Been Doty's Body Found at Punta Brava.

Havana, Dec. 16, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 17.—The impression is gaining strength in Havana that the report of Ma-



George Haig, Who Married Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton. He is a rich Englishman and son-in-law of a big London whiskey firm. Mr. and Mrs. Haig are spending their honeymoon on the Continent.

afternoon to George Haig, a member of the firm of Haig & Haig, whiskey merchants, of London.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Donald MacLeod, D.D., pastor of the church, and one of the Queen's Chaplains in the National Church of Scotland. Owing to the fact that Mrs. Drayton had been divorced, a special license had to be secured.

Not more than thirty persons were present, about twenty of them being intimate friends of the contracting parties. These included Count and Countess Zborowski, who accompanied Mrs. Drayton to the church; Lord Cardington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Conyngham, Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, Lady Hesketh, daughter of the late Senator William Sharon, of Nevada; Mrs. and Miss Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Haig, John Haig, brother of the groom; Mrs. George Haig, sister-in-law of the groom, and United States Consul-General Patrick A. Collins.

Joined by the Bridegroom.

Mrs. Drayton arrived at the church at 1 o'clock, and Mr. Haig drove up almost immediately afterward. Mr. Haig, with his best man, the Hon. Kenneth Howard, stood upon the steps of the church as Mrs. Drayton, attended by Countess Zborowski, walked up the aisle and joined him, the choir meanwhile singing a hymn.

The bride was dressed in a dark plum-colored morning gown, with a hat trimmed with plum-colored velvet, white feathers and violets. In her hand she carried a spray bouquet of white lilies and purple orchids. Countess Zborowski's costume was of apple green.

Wedding Tour on the Continent.

The register was signed by Consul-General Collins as witness, at the request of the bride. The organ played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," as the party left the church and entered carriages to be driven to the bride's residence on Hertford street, Mayfair, where a wedding breakfast was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Haig left London for Dover at 4:30 p. m. en route for Paris, where they will arrive to-morrow morning. Later they will go to Nice.

Mrs. Drayton was Miss Augusta Astor, third daughter of the late William Astor. Her marriage to J. Coleman Drayton occurred in 1879, and was the event of the season. For some years Mr. and Mrs. Drayton were supposed to be happy, but those who knew of her fondness for society, and his aversion to it, realized long before they finally separated that they were drifting apart. They had a handsome town house at No. 374 Fifth avenue, but this was deserted for a country home at Hertsfordville, N. J., where they went to live in 1888.

In New York, where Mrs. Drayton had society to divert her, husband and wife got on well enough, but in the country they were thrown together, and their opposite natures constantly clashed. She devoted herself to her children and he spent his time in reading and fishing.

Borrower Appears on the Scene.

Matters went on in this way for three

years, and, strongly corroborated though it appears to be, is really not as yet to be accepted as the truth. The circumstances pointing to the latter conclusion are, first, the utter unworthiness of belief as regards Dr. Zorucha, who has since disappeared; second, the absolute lack of identification of the body itself, and third, the fact that orders for Weyler's return to Spain of the 15th last, had been given as early as December 1, and that the withdrawal of these orders was made contingent upon some accomplishment toward the suppression of the revolution.

On the 10th inst. a body was brought to the palace, there embalmed and placed in a coffin, and is still there.

Could Get No Photograph.

At the time it was semi-officially claimed to be the body of Maceo, a Journal correspondent offered \$250 for a photograph of it if it were Maceo, and \$100 for a photograph of the body, no matter whose it was. He is still without either photograph, but is informed that the body, judging from the face, is that of a man much older than Maceo, and is covered with a beard, while Maceo merely wore a moustache when not entirely smooth shaven.

The Havana representatives of the Junta are absolutely without news confirming or denying the death, and that is one of the strongest arguments against those who claim that if the General were alive he would not hesitate to let that fact be known. As a matter of fact, he was last known to be with a small body of men, and it would be by no means improbable that he should be cut off from communication with the outer world, which, even under favorable conditions, is most difficult and hazardous.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 17.—Private letters from Havana received here last night would seem to indicate that Antonio Maceo is still alive. These letters state in the most positive terms that Maceo, instead of being dead, is now at the head of 5,000 men in Matanzas Province, marching to meet Maximilian Gomez, who is said to be in Santa Clara.

One of the letters affirms that only last Sunday the forces under Maceo had an engagement with General Bernal's column near Cubanas, in Matanzas Province, and that the Spaniards were defeated with heavy loss. The authorities at Havana have reported this engagement as a Spanish victory, but, singularly enough, do not mention the name of the insurgent commander.

This letter also states that immediately after this engagement General Prats, who commands the Spanish forces in Matanzas, wired Weyler to stop all demonstrations over the alleged death of Maceo. It is stated that Prats's telegram closed with the significant words, "It is not well to rejoice over an enemy's death until he is really dead."

It is furthermore stated that Weyler and Ahumada, under instructions from Madrid, connected the story of Maceo's death, hoping, thereby, to influence Congress. Cubans and Americans here are rejoicing over the news, and have been shouting all

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